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WELLINGBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

YEAR 1958



P. X. BERMINGHAM, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Together with the Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

A. J. STROUD, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

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WELLINGBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1958

Area (in acres)	8,738
Population 1951 (census)	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,222
Population 1958	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,440
Number of separate dwellings occupied 1931 (census)	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,396
Number of separate dwellings occupied 1958	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,197
Rateable Value 1958	..	..	..	..	..	..	£345,150
Product of a penny rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	£1,400

LIVE BIRTHS.					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	455	248	207	
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	28	17	11	
					483	265	218	16.40

STILLBIRTHS.					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	14	9	5	
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
					14	9	5	0.47

					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
DEATHS (all causes)	..	..	..	..	416	202	214	14.13

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES— rate per 1,000.

Total (Live and Still) Births								
Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Other puerperal causes	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	Nil

INFANT MORTALITY—rate for 1,000 live births.

Legitimate	..	..	..	..	7	3	4	
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
					7	3	4	14.49

Deaths from (a) Cancer (all ages)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
„ „ (b) Measles (all ages)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
„ „ (c) Whooping Cough (all ages)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
„ „ (d) Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil

Wellingborough Urban District Council

Members of the Public Health and General Purposes Committee :

MESSRS. R. ALDERSON (*Chairman*), MISS E. A. HORN (*Vice-Chairman*) (died 11.2.59), C. B. BROWN, A. E. DICKS, L. J. MANNING, R. K. MYNARD, R. J. ODELL, R. D. PATERSON, L. B. PENTELOW, A. E. STEEL AND H. C. L. WARWICK.

Public Health Officer of the Local Authority :

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :

P. X. BERMINGHAM, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

also holds appointments of

Medical Officer of Health, Borough of Higham Ferrers.

Medical Officer of Health, Rushden Urban District Council.

Medical Officer of Health, Irthlingborough Urban District Council.

Medical Officer of Health, Wellingborough Rural District Council.

School Medical Officer.

Secretary :

MISS J. PEARSON.

Chief Public Health Inspector, Meat Inspector, etc. :

A. J. STROUD, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

Additional Public Health Inspector :

D. B. HOPKINS, M.A.P.H.I., Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

Telephone :
Wellingborough 2446 (Office)
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Health Department,
Swanspool,
Wellingborough.

June, 1959

To the Chairman and Members of the Wellingborough Urban District Council :

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Eleventh Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the area for the year 1958.

Before commenting on my report I should like to pay a brief tribute to the late Miss E. A. Horn, who died on the 11th February, 1959. Miss Horn was a member of the Health Committee for a number of years and took a keen interest in the health and welfare of the town. I always found her a good friend and appreciated her help and encouragement throughout the years.

Once again the report is set out in sections and in this letter I should like to give a synopsis drawing attention to items of interest.

In the first Section, A, the vital statistics for the year under review are given and it will be seen that the birth rate was 16.40 per thousand population, an increase on the previous year when it was 15.87. The death rate was higher than the previous year and was 14.13 per thousand population compared with 12.43 in 1957. Again the greatest cause of death was due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system and deaths caused by angina or coronary diseases numbered 69 which was an increase of 14 over the previous year. In Table No. 1, Section H, where a classification of causes of death is given, it is interesting to note that the number of males and females who died from this cause approximated. Coronary disease in the past has been much more common amongst males than females and one wonders how much this is due to the fact that the present day strain and stress of life falls almost as heavily on the female as the male. There was a slight fall in the number of deaths due to cancer, 62 compared with 68. Lung cancer deaths numbered 14 and was the same number as in the previous year. The Infant Mortality rate was 14.49 per thousand live births and was lower than in the previous year when it was 19.48. From Table No. 4 it will be seen that this is the second lowest rate recorded since 1946. Deaths from Tuberculosis were two which is the same as in the previous year.

Section B gives information concerning the Health Services available for the area. During the period an approach was made to the Regional Hospital Board with a view to the provision of extra out-patient facilities in Wellingborough. Although at present the Board cannot see their way to providing such clinics, as they state these peripheral clinics have their disadvantages, the matter will be kept under consideration. In my opinion this matter should be pursued by the Council in the future as from our point of view the advantages of such clinics would appear to be more important than the disadvantages, and the case for Wellingborough is a border-line one.

In Section C, which deals with the Sanitary Circumstances of the district, reference is made to atmospheric pollution. This subject has had a considerable amount of publicity in recent years and has made us all conscious of

the dangers associated with pollution of the atmosphere. It is a vast problem but must be tackled and it is up to all local authorities to help in this campaign for Clean Air.

The next Section, D, gives information with regard to the number of houses constructed in the area during the year and also the progress made in Slum Clearance. The Council is pursuing its five-year Slum Clearance Programme and satisfactory progress has been made.

Information concerning the supervision of Food Supplies will be found in Section E and the results of samples taken for bacteriological examination. A one hundred per cent. meat inspection is carried out which is satisfactory. Reference is made to the fact that now the County Council as the Food and Drugs authority has handed over to the local authority in whose area the pasteurisation plant is situated the licensing of these plants. This will mean extra milk sampling and sampling of washed bottles and churn rinses.

Section F gives details with regard to Infectious Diseases and the numbers of vaccinations and immunisations carried out during the year. The vaccination figures against smallpox, although not so many as in the previous year, are still satisfactory. It will be noted the tremendous increase in the persons vaccinated against poliomyelitis. The response by parents to this protection has been extremely good but it is to be hoped that protection against other illnesses, such as whooping cough and diphtheria will not be overlooked. The number of cases of Tuberculosis showed an increase and this matter will be kept under observation.

Section H gives a list of statistical tables dating back over the years and contains useful information.

In conclusion I should like to thank the other officers of the Council for information supplied for this report and also Mr. Stroud and Mr. Hopkins for their assistance throughout the year. I should like to pay tribute to Miss Pearson for her help in compiling data for this report and finally the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their encouragement and help throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

P. X. BERMINGHAM.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

AREA.—The Urban District of Wellingborough covers an area of 8,737 acres. The density of population is 3.3 persons per acre.

POPULATION.—The population for the Urban District as given in the Registrar General's returns for 1958 is 29,440. This is an increase of 330 on the population figure for the previous year. The natural increase, that is the number of births compared with deaths for the period was 67. During the year there was a considerable influx of people from the West Indies and India.

DEATHS.—416 deaths occurred during the period which gives a rate of 14.13 per 1,000 of population. This is an increase on the previous year when it was 12.43. The rate for England and Wales for 1958 was 11.7. Table No. 1 in Section H gives a classification of the causes of death and from this it will be seen that once again the greatest cause of death was due to diseases of the Heart and Circulatory system. These deaths numbered 234 out of 416 deaths. Deaths due to Angina or Coronary diseases were 69 which showed an increase of 14 on the number for the previous year. The number of deaths from cancer showed a slight fall, 62, compared with 68 in the previous year. The number of cases of carcinoma of the lung was the same for the two years, i.e. 14. Of this number 12 cases occurred in men. The number of deaths from respiratory causes was 37 which is seven more than the previous year. This is an interesting cause of death to observe over the years on account of the relationship to atmospheric pollution. There were two deaths from Tuberculosis, one Pulmonary and the second a case of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. In the previous year there were two deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The following table shows the situation in Wellingborough over the last six years with regard to Cancer deaths :

		1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Cancer Deaths	..	58	56	45	62	68	62
Neoplasm lung or bronchus	.. ..	11	7	4	6	14	14
			(1 fem.)	(1 fem.)	(1 fem.)	(1 fem.)	(2 fem.)

BIRTHS.—There were 483 births during the year. This gives a birth rate of 16.40 per 1,000 population and is an increase on the previous year when it was 15.87. The birth rate for England and Wales for 1958 was 16.4. Again male births outnumbered female in the Wellingborough area by 47.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.—There were 28 Illegitimate births which gives a rate of 57.97 per 1,000 live births. The rate for the previous year was 45.45.

STILLBIRTHS.—Fourteen Stillbirths occurred which gives a rate of 0.47 per 1,000 population. The rate for last year was 0.24.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.—For the third year in succession no deaths were recorded.

INFANT MORTALITY.—Seven infant deaths occurred which gives an Infant Mortality rate of 14.49 per 1,000 live births. This shows a fall on the previous year when the rate was 19.48. The Infant Mortality rate for

England and Wales for 1958 was 22.5. The following table shows the Infant Mortality rate for Wellingborough for a number of years :

1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	War years	1946	1947	1948	1949
65	64.3	38.8	22.6	46.6		28.16	35.99	29.64	32.89
1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	
35.62	29.05	23.04	17.5	23.47	12.43	21.22	19.48	14.49	

From this table it will be seen that the rate for 1958 was the second lowest recorded over this period of years.

NEONATAL MORTALITY.—This sub-division of the Infant Mortality rate is concerned with Infant deaths which occur within 28 days of independent existence. Four of the infant deaths were in this period and so the rate is 8.28 per 1,000 live births. This is considerably less than in the previous year when it was 17.31. Table No. 9 in Section H gives the causes of Infant deaths.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

LABORATORY SERVICE.—Two laboratories serve the area. The Public Health Laboratory at Northampton and the Kettering Laboratory attached to the General Hospital. Milk samples, washed bottle rinses and churn rinses are sent to the Northampton Public Health Laboratory for examination. The Kettering Laboratory has branches at the Park Hospital, Wellingborough, and the Hayway, Rushden. The facilities provided by these branches are much appreciated and of considerable help to the people and local General Practitioners.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.—The area is well covered and the H.Q. for this area is at Church Street, Wellingborough. The County Council are the responsible body for this service.

NURSING IN THE HOME AND HOME HELPS.—These services come under the County Council. District Nurses, Health Visitors and home helps provide a great service to the Community. If it were not for the service provided by these, many persons could not remain at home but would have to go into hospital. Thus hospital beds are saved and persons are treated or helped in the familiar surroundings of their own home.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.—The Oxford Regional Hospital Board are responsible for the provision of hospital accommodation and Out-patient clinics. Hospital accommodation is as follows :

General Hospitals—Northampton and Kettering.

Wellingborough—Wellingborough Hospital, Gynæcology and Children.

Highfield Hospital—Acute Medical Cases, Skins and Children.

Wellingborough Park Hospital—Chronic Sick, the aged and old persons in need of Care and Attention.

Maternity—Maternity block at the Park Hospital.

Tuberculosis—The Rushden House Sanatorium.

Orthopaedic—The Manfield Orthopædic Hospital, Northampton.

Infectious Diseases—The Harborough Road Hospital, Northampton.

Out-Patient Facilities—Facilities for Out-patients are available at Northampton and Kettering General Hospital and also at the Rushden Memorial Hospital, the Hayway, Rushden.

On account of the distance involved the Council approached the Regional Hospital Board concerning the possibility of the provision of extra out-patient facilities at Wellingborough. The application was sympathetically received but at present there would appear to be little chance of such facilities. It is considered that peripheral clinics are wasteful of Consultants' time, that is, in time spent travelling. Diagnostic and other facilities (X-ray, Laboratory, etc.) which are available at a hospital are not available at peripheral clinics. Consultants are unable to refer cases on the spot to a colleague. Also administratively peripheral clinics provide considerable difficulties. On the other hand these clinics have considerable advantages for local patients. Travelling time is cut down with a decrease in the loss of working time. It is less of a hardship for old people. Local doctors have a closer liaison with the clinics. The following facts are taken into considera-

tion when contemplating the setting up of a peripheral clinic—population about 30,000. Travelling time—must exceed one hour. The matter should be kept under observation because the facts as applied to Wellingborough do require consideration.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.—The County Council hold the following clinics at Oxford Street :

Ante-natal	Every Monday afternoon 1.30 p.m.
and Post-natal	Every Thursday morning 9.30 a.m.
Child Welfare	Every Tuesday, 2nd and 4th Monday, 2.00 p.m.
Child Guidance	Alternate Tuesdays 12.30 p.m.
Eye Clinic	Thursdays.

Rock Street Clinic :

Psychiatric Out-patients Every Thursday afternoon 2.15 p.m. to 5.15 p.m.

St. Andrew's Hall, Croyland Estate, Infant Welfare Centre.—Held on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of the month, at 2.00 p.m

Finedon.—Infant Welfare Centre held on the 1st Thursday of the month at the Co-operative Hall.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.—Under Section 47 of the Act the Council is responsible for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. During the year one such case was removed.

OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE.—Darby and Joan Clubs meet at Northampton Road Hall, Swanspool Pavilion and Eastfield Park. A chiropody service is run in connection with these three centres and the numbers attending are as follows :

	<i>Organiser</i>	<i>Attending Chiropodist</i>
Northampton Road	Mrs. Wright	60
Swanspool	Mrs. Burkitt	45
Eastfield Park	Mrs. Griffith-Jones	25

Eastfield Park Centre have instituted a chit system as the chiropodist who used to attend has left. A certain number of chits are issued each week and old folk attend the surgery or another chiropodist in the town.

Finedon Area.—The Old Folks' Welfare Committee have a visiting team and all areas are covered. If difficulties are encountered the visitor reports back and the necessary action is taken. The Old Folks' Treat Committee are concerned with the arrangements of Treats for Old Persons and the Towns Women Guild visit on occasions the recreation room provided in connection with the bungalows in Walker's Way and provide tea for the old folk. The idea of this is to get the old folk together and entertain them. The Darby and Joan Club meet weekly at the Town Hall and the attendance is approximately 80 per week. The W.V.S. organise the chiropody service weekly sessions when approximately nine persons receive treatment. Once a month old persons receive treatment in their homes. These are persons who are unable to attend the clinic and approximately nine persons are seen per month.

Annual holiday for Old Folks in Finedon is arranged locally and an average of 35 persons avail themselves of this opportunity. A different seaside resort is chosen each year and the duration of the holiday is two weeks. Old folks in Wellingborough take part in the County Holiday Scheme.

I am grateful to Mrs. R. D. Paterson and Miss M. Watts for information concerning the welfare of Old Folks in Finedon.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

WATER SUPPLY.—The Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board are responsible for the water supply to the area. The source of supply is from Pitsford reservoir which is situated about 5 miles north of Northampton in a valley on a tributary of the Brampton branch of the River Nene. The catchment area covers about 19 square miles and is mostly agricultural land with a certain amount of ironstone quarrying. This reservoir holds about 4,000 million gallons.

TREATMENT.—Water flows from the reservoir to a raw water pumping station situated below the dam and from here is pumped to the treatment works which are situated at the southern end of the reservoir. The treatment works consist of a chemical block, reaction tanks, filters, filtered water tank and pumping station. The water when softened is passed through open rapid gravity filters and then to the filtered water tank for sterilisation by chlorine. Water is then pumped into three main trunks for distribution.

WATER SAMPLES.—The following samples were taken by this department in the Wellingborough area during the year :

<i>Total</i>	<i>Very Satisfactory</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Suspicious</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
34	32	2	Nil	Nil

The Board also takes samples in the area.

Some complaints were received concerning deposits in the water in certain areas. These were investigated and reported to the Board and the necessary action taken.

RAINFALL.—The following table shows the rainfall for the year compared with rainfall over the previous six years. It will be seen from this table that 1958 was the wettest year for this period :

<i>1952</i>	<i>1953</i>	<i>1954</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1956</i>	<i>1957</i>	<i>1958</i>
25.8	18.77	29.06	19.09	24.97	25.59	30.58

The number of houses in the district with a piped water supply is approximately 10,062. The number of houses dependent upon standpipes is 102. The number of houses without Town's supply is 33.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL, DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—The method adopted for dealing with the sewage from the town is land irrigation. The sewage from the town is pumped from the main pumping stations to the sewage farm at Irthlingborough Grange. At the main pumping station, Irthlingborough Road, there are storm tanks and settled storm waters are discharged on to land set aside for this purpose where irrigation takes place before passing into the River Nene.

Sewage is pumped to tanks situated on the highest part of the farm and then is gravitated from these tanks to whatever part of the farm which is being used. Here sewage is run in channels over the area, which acts like a huge filter bed with under drainage. The final effluent is collected and led to an outlet and on to the river.

A summary of a chemical analysis of final effluent for these works taken on the 13th May, 1958, was as follows :

P.H. Value 6.4	<i>Parts per million</i>				
Total solids dried at 105°C.	—
Suspended solids dried at 105°C	10
Chlorides as chlorine	86
Free and saline ammonia as Nitrogen	0.1
Albuminoid Ammonia as Nitrogen	0.5
Nitrites as Nitrogen	—
Nitrates as Nitrogen	5.7
Permanganate Value (4 hours)	3.3
Biochemical Oxygen demand in 5 days at 20°C	1.5
<i>Remarks—Satisfactory.</i>					

These results are well within the recommended standards of the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal.

The Public Sewers in operation in Wellingborough are largely constructed on the combined system, i.e. carrying sewage and rainwater. Some are partially separate system and others on the completely separate system. No new sewers were constructed during the year.

<i>Sewage Pumped</i>	<i>Average per week</i>	<i>Gallons per year</i>
	<i>in gallons</i>	
Cattle Market pumping station ..	3,901,746	202,890,000
Irthlingborough Road	4,256,676	221,947,150
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	8,158,422	424,837,150

FINEDON.—The crude sewage is screened and then passes into settlement tanks. Sludge from these tanks is passed to four sludge drying beds. Effluent from tanks is run onto land where broad irrigation takes place.

A chemical analysis of a sample of final effluent taken on 2nd June, 1958, gave the following results :

P.H. Value 7.05	<i>Parts per million</i>				
Total solids dried at 105°C.	—
Suspended solids dried at 105°C.	40
Chlorides as Chlorine	82
Free and Saline ammonia as Nitrogen	16.3
Albuminoid Ammonia as Nitrogen	3.2
Nitrites as Nitrogen	—
Nitrates as Nitrogen	Trace
Permanganate Value (4 hours)	26.5
Biochemical Oxygen demand 5 days at 20°C.	31

This effluent exceeds the suggested limits to some extent (Suspended solids 30 parts per million and B.O.D. 20 parts per million) but undoubtedly the work carried out at this disposal plant during the year has helped a lot towards the producing of a satisfactory effluent and much credit is due to those concerned.

DISINFECTION.—30 premises were disinfected during the period and 107 articles of clothing, bedding, etc., were steam disinfected. This is carried out by arrangement with Rushden U.D.C. at their disinfection centre. Steam is the method employed.

SWIMMING BATHS.—There are no public swimming baths in the Urban District but it is hoped that in future this authority will provide this amenity for the people of the town. Due to the polluted state of the water in the River Nene the public bathing place was closed some years ago and since then there has been a need for swimming and bathing facilities.

Routine water samples taken from the pools at Rushden, Overstone and Wilby during the season were satisfactory. On request samples were taken from the swimming pool at the Public School and these were satisfactory.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS, PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, S.264.—Four licences were granted during the year. The situation with regard to caravans in the area is as follows :

Sites	6	No. of Caravans	22
Sites for one or two caravans	4	„	4
	—		—
	10		26

Six of the sites used and 22 of the caravans are occupied by persons engaged in Show business. These sites are Winter Quarters but in some cases are most probably used all the year. Few problems arose during the year and Wellingborough has no real problem with regard to caravans.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.—A weekly collection of household refuse is carried out. Tips in use :

Croyland Road, Wellingborough—Domestic refuse only throughout the Winter months.

Irchester, Gipsy Lane—Domestic and trade refuse during the Summer months. Trade refuse only in Winter on Thursday afternoons and Fridays.

Total number of loads delivered to tips :

	<i>Domestic Refuse</i>	<i>Trade Refuse</i>
	4,445	1,175
Tonnage	8,983	881

It is also estimated that Wellingborough Rural District Council dispose of 3,000 tons of refuse on these tips.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION AND SMOKE ABATEMENT.—Due to the publicity this problem has received in recent years the man in the street is becoming conscious of the atmosphere that surrounds him and the dangers caused by pollution. To say that a pure atmosphere is as important as a pure water supply is really very true. Considerable damage to health is done by breathing impurities from a polluted atmosphere. The fact that the death rate for Great Britain from Bronchitis exceeds by far that of any other country making comparable statistical returns is very disturbing and denotes a considerable amount of atmospheric pollution occurring throughout the country. The death rate for Great Britain from Bronchitis for males is 107.9 per 100,000 and females 62.7, while Denmark, a country at the bottom of the list has a rate for males as low as 2.2 per 100,000 and females 1.9.

Figures like this make it imperative for all local authorities to take steps to protect their people by all possible means. The chief source of pollution is factory and domestic chimneys and road traffic. Pollution from road traffic is a dangerous source as fumes are given off at such a low level, also a tremendous increase in the number of vehicles on the roads has taken place since the war. Negligence or lack of thought for the comforts of others often is a cause of unnecessary pollution. An example of this is black smoke, which in itself is wasteful, pouring from a factory chimney due to improper

regulation of furnaces, bad stoking or using unsuitable fuel. The same applies to pollution by road vehicles, diesel fumes from lorries overloaded or badly driven or engines not properly maintained.

The fact that approximately 50% of atmospheric pollution is caused by the domestic chimney must not be overlooked. Smoke from this source is given off at a lower level than the factory chimney which makes it even more dangerous. Local authorities have been installing in houses constructed by them, suitable appliances for burning smokeless fuel. We should never forget the disastrous London Smog of 1952 which caused about 4,000 deaths and much illness. Domestic and factory chimneys were responsible for that. It is up to all Local Authorities to play their part in bringing about improved atmospheric conditions and smokeless fuel in sufficient quantities and at an economical price should be made available to all.

Records of atmospheric pollution are kept by the Council. Four gauges are sited as follows : Hillside Road, Cooling Tower, Highfield Hospital and Council Depot, Cannon Street. Monthly records of deposits are kept. The average monthly deposit given in tons per square mile collected at these four sites over the last six years is as follows :

	<i>Hilside Road</i>	<i>Cooling Tower</i>	<i>Isolation Hospital</i>	<i>Council Depot</i>
1958	16.00	20.43	9.37	9.98
1957	17.49	26.77	8.47	10.57
1956	19.69	22.44	11.49	10.74
1955	45.68	32.88	14.29	14.29
1954	56.96	73.13	14.26	11.70
1953	54.29	87.17	14.93	12.66

These figures give the following averages over the last six years :

1958	..	13.95
1957	..	15.82
1956	..	16.09
1955	..	26.78
1954	..	39.01
1953	..	42.26

It is pleasing to note a fall in these figures compared with previous years. Estimations of Sulphur by Lead Peroxide Method—The two instruments are sited at Broad Green and St. Andrew’s Crescent. The records for the year are as follows :

			Weight of SO ₃ collected mg/100 sq. cms./day	
			<i>Broad Green</i>	<i>St. Andrew’s Crescent</i>
January	1958	..	1.54	1.79
February	„	..	1.30	1.31
March	„	..	1.13	1.28
April	„	..	0.68	0.80
May	„	..	0.58	0.63
June	„	..	0.72	0.76
July	„	..	0.50	0.55
August	„	..	0.50	0.63
September	„	..	0.72	0.95
October	„	..	1.10	1.41
November	„	..	1.24	1.61
December	„	..	1.62	1.91

These figures demonstrate the pollution of the atmosphere caused to a large extent by the domestic fire. It shows seasonal variations, being worse in the Winter months when many fires are in use. The open fire is wasteful of fuel and incomplete combustion of fuel occurs thus liberating into the atmosphere harmful gases.

SECTION D.

HOUSING

The following was the housing programme for 1958 :

	<i>Council</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>
Completed during the year	86	147	233
The figures for the previous year were:	140	170	310

The Post War Housing progress is as follows :

Completed since the War	1,592	807	2,399
(including 95 temporary houses)			

The number of dwellings under construction at the end of the year was :

Under construction on 31.12.58 ..	45	60	105
-----------------------------------	----	----	-----

The houses built were 48 Queensway, Wellingborough, 20 Box Hedge Place, 16 Well Street, Finedon, and 2 other sites. The Council continued with the re-development of cleared sites in Finedon and the Bungalow scheme for old folks was nearing completion by the end of the year.

SLUM CLEARANCE.—Official representations were made to the Council during the year concerning properties in the following areas :

Jacksons Lane (No. 6) Clearance Area 5 houses

This order was confirmed by the Minister without modification.

Broad Green (No. 3) Clearance Area 5 houses

This order was confirmed by the Minister without modification.

Broad Green and Watts Buildings Clearance Areas .. 5 houses

This order was confirmed by the Minister without modification.

Buckwell End and Short Lane Clearance Area .. 4 houses

This order was confirmed by the Minister without modification.

Broad Green (No. 4) Clearance Area 3 houses

This order was confirmed by the Minister without modification.

Gold Street and Clays Yard Clearance Area 5 houses

This order was confirmed by the Minister without modification.

Cannon Street (No. 2) Clearance Area 8 houses

Two objections were received and an Inquiry held in the present year. Results not known at present.

Under Sections 16–18 of the Housing Act the following were dealt with during the year :

Wellingborough 4 houses

Finedon 39 „

Thirty-three houses were demolished during the year, 23 at Finedon and 10 at Wellingborough.

Applicants for Council houses at Wellingborough and Finedon at the end of the year were as follows :

<i>Applicants'</i>	<i>31st December, 1958</i>	<i>Selected but</i>
<i>Present accommodation</i>	<i>Awaiting consideration</i>	<i>not housed</i>
Class 2 houses	22	3
Class 3 houses	—	2
Class 4 houses	2	—
Houses outside area ..	12	6
Rooms	173	39
Clearance Areas	—	11
Various A.P.B.'s	61	—
<i>Totals</i>	270	61

These figures show a decrease of 20 on the previous year. 320 people were rehoused during the year and 78 transfers effected. The Housing factor for Wellingborough is 3.16 persons per house.

The situation at Finedon at the end of the year was as follows :

<i>Applicants'</i> <i>Present accommodation</i>		<i>31st December, 1958</i> <i>Awaiting consideration</i>	<i>Selected but</i> <i>not housed</i>
Class 2 houses .. ..	..	1	—
Class 3 houses .. ..	..	—	1
Class 4 houses .. ..	..	—	—
Houses outside area ..	..	—	1
Rooms .. ..	..	9	21
Clearance Areas .. ..	..	—	20
Various A.P.B.'s .. ..	..	21	—
		—	—
<i>Totals</i> .. ..	..	31	43
		—	—

These figures show a decrease of 13 on the previous year. 94 persons were re-housed during the year and 4 transfers effected. The Housing factor is 3.25 persons per house.

Reports were submitted to the Housing Manager following the inspection of living accommodation by applicants where a Health factor was involved for submission to the Housing Committee.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION OF IMMIGRANTS.—The Council felt some concern with regard to this and inspections of houses occupied by Immigrants was carried out. This matter requires to be kept under observation with regard to the prevention of overcrowding.

SECTION E.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

MILK.—The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is responsible for the control and supervision of Milk production. The County Council as the Food and Drugs Authority was responsible for the issuing of licences for Pasteurisation plants. This has now been handed over to the local authority in whose area the plant is situated. Samples of milk thus were taken by officials of the County Council as well as by officials of the Local Authority. Now samples will be taken only by the Local Authority at the Pasteurisation Plant.

SAMPLES.—79 milk samples were taken and the results were as follows :

<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>
79	56	23

The necessary follow-up of samples which failed was carried out.

WASHED BOTTLE RINSES.—33 rinses from washed bottles were taken for bacteriological examination and the results were as follows :

<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Fairly Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
32	1	Nil

Churn rinses are also taken now.

ICE CREAM.—There are 118 premises registered for the sale of Ice Cream. Thirteen samples of Ice Cream were taken for examination with the following results :

<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Grade 1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
13	12	—	—	1

Four ice lollies were also examined and all gave satisfactory results.

In view of the fact that 118 premises are registered for the sale of Ice Cream it would in my opinion be advisable to increase the number of samples taken during the period.

MEAT INSPECTION.—The situation with regard to slaughterhouses remains the same as reported in last year's Annual Report. One Slaughterhouse in connection with a large Food Manufacturing undertaking differs from the remainder in that it has been constructed to deal with a large turnover and is satisfactory. A considerable amount of the slaughtering in the area is carried out here. The majority of the remainder of slaughterhouses were those which were out of commission for many years and only brought back into use in 1954. Repairs and minor improvements were, of course, carried out before being licensed.

A summary of the numbers of inspections carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during the year is as follows :

<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Calves</i>
350	16,197	2,709	4

These figures compared with the previous year show a fall of 152 cattle slaughtered, an increase of 2,847 pigs and a fall in the number of sheep slaughtered of 181.

The total weight of meat and offal condemned as unfit for human consumption was :

3 tons	16 cwts.	1 qr.	27 lbs.
--------	----------	-------	---------

One whole carcase of a beast, two pigs, parts of a carcase and organs of 20 beasts and 358 pigs were condemned on account of Tuberculosis. Also 8 whole pig carcasses were condemned for other causes. Seven cases of cystercircus bovis were discovered and treated as necessary. Again a one hundred per cent. inspection of all meat slaughtered for human consumption was carried out which is very satisfactory.

Further information concerning this section of the report will be found in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

SMALLPOX.—No cases occurred.

VACCINATION.—The following vaccinations were carried out during 1958 :

	<i>Under 1 yr.</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2-4</i>	<i>5-14</i>	<i>15 yrs. or over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary	259	11	28	29	69	396
Re-vaccination	—	—	4	16	72	92

The figures for 1957 were :

	<i>Under 1 yr.</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2-4</i>	<i>5-14</i>	<i>15 yrs. or over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary	308	7	21	43	89	468
Re-vaccination	—	—	6	4	113	123

591

The figures show a fall on the previous year which is a little disappointing but the level still is pretty satisfactory.

SCARLET FEVER.—Twenty-four cases were notified during the year compared with eight in the previous year. The majority of cases occurred in the 10 year old group but cases, as will be seen from Table No. 6 in Section H were spread throughout the months of the year. Cases continued to be of a mild variety but this in itself often helps with the spread of the disease. This combined with the fact that contacts are not excluded from school as a matter of routine. A focus of infection can be set up if a number of cases occur in one class and from this focus streptococci can be brought home, spreading infection amongst other members of the family. Personally, I am not in agreement with allowing case contacts to attend school.

DIPHTHERIA.—Seven years have passed since a case occurred in the area.

DIPHTHERIA PROPHYLAXIS.—The following table shows the number of children in the different age groups who had completed a full course of inoculations against Diphtheria on 31st December, 1958 :

Age at 31.12.58 <i>i.e.</i> born in year	<i>Under</i>					<i>5 to 9</i>	<i>10 to 14</i>	<i>Total Under 15</i>
	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>			
	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1949-1953	1944-1948	
Number Immunised	72	274	288	275	285	1,660	1,612	4,466

An immunisation clinic is held at Oxford Street Clinic on the second Saturday of the month at 9.30 a.m. The number of immunisations carried out during the year were as follows :

	<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5-9</i>	<i>10-14</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Booster</i>
Diphtheria	46	6	3	—	2	9	1	67	84
Combined Diphtheria/Pertussis	196	21	14	6	4	5	—	246	52
Total Diphtheria Immunisation	242	27	17	6	6	14	1	313	136
Whooping Cough only	7	2	1	—	1	—	—	11	1

WHOOPING COUGH.—125 cases of Whooping Cough were notified during the year. The majority of cases occurred in the last Quarter of the year. The age incidence of cases is interesting to note, the greatest numbers occurring from 4 years to 10 years. This would make one consider the advisability of giving the Booster dose at 3 years and not waiting until 5 or 6 years when the child has started school. It would appear that the effects of inoculation which is commenced at 3 to 4 months must be wearing off when the child reaches 4 plus years. There were two cases of Whooping Cough notified the previous year. Although the large number of cases occurred only one case was removed to hospital and there were no deaths. It must not be forgotten, however, that whooping cough in the very young can be dangerous besides being a distressing illness.

MEASLES.—31 cases were notified compared with 499 in the previous year. Four cases were removed to hospital.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—9 cases were notified. There were eight cases notified in the previous year. With the exception of one month when three cases were notified the remaining cases occurred throughout the months of the year.

PNEUMONIA.—32 cases were notified compared with 43 in the previous year. One case was removed to hospital. Fourteen deaths gave pneumonia as one of the contributory causes. In the previous year there were 17 deaths.

INFLUENZA.—The beginning of the year saw the end of an epidemic of Asian Influenza while the end of the year saw an epidemic of our own common type of Influenza which in my opinion was a much more severe type than the Asian 'Flu. Year after year Influenza epidemics occur, cause much inconvenience, weed out the less robust from our community, upset industry and so far no satisfactory preventive measures which can be taken on a big scale have been found. It is a problem that requires much thought in the future.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.—No cases occurred.

ERYSIPELAS.—Three cases were notified which is the same number as in the previous year.

DYSENTERY.—No cases were notified. One case occurred in the previous year.

POLIOMYELITIS.—For the second year in succession no cases occurred.

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS.—The scheme for vaccination against this disease continued successfully and the numbers receiving protection were as follows :

<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5-9</i>	<i>10-14</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Third Injs.</i>	<i>15 & Over</i>	<i>Third Injs.</i>
17	186	260	268	200	890	1,349	3,180	1,983	413	15
The figures for 1957 were :										
<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5-9</i>	<i>10-14</i>	<i>Total</i>			
—	—	1	30	59	576	191	857			

These figures are very satisfactory and the age range has been extended again and covers up to 25 years. It is hoped that this limit will be raised in the future.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—No notifications have been received for a period of the last five years.

TUBERCULOSIS.—26 cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year compared with 15 in the previous year. The cases were as follows :

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	9	15
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	1

Two deaths occurred from Tuberculosis, one was due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis and the second to Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis. There were two deaths in the previous year. The number of cases admitted to the Rushden House Sanatorium during the period was 21 and the number discharged 18. The number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of the year was as follows :

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pulmonary	92	70	162
Non-Pulmonary	22	17	39
			—
			201
			—

The number of new cases of Tuberculosis notified during the last eleven years were :

<i>1948</i>	<i>1949</i>	<i>1950</i>	<i>1951</i>	<i>1952</i>	<i>1953</i>	<i>1954</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1956</i>	<i>1957</i>	<i>1958</i>
11	19	17	23	11	24	16	17	15	15	26

The following table gives a comparison between the mortality figures for Wellingborough and the County dating back to 1948 :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Tuberculosis—All forms</i>			<i>Rate per 1,000 population</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Wellingboro'</i>	<i>County</i>
1948	4	6	10	.35	.42
1949	5	3	8	.28	.43
1950	7	—	7	.24	.30
1951	7	4	11	.38	.26
1952	3	3	6	.21	.25
1953	5	2	7	.24	.18
1954	2	2	4	.13	.12
1955	2	3	5	.17	.09
1956	3	—	3	.14	.09
1957	2	—	2	.06	.06
1958	—	2	2	.06	*

* *Not available.*

The area is fortunate in having a very active After-Care Committee which continued to carry out its excellent work during the year.

The Mass X-ray Unit visited the town in December, 1958, and provided X-ray facilities for the general public and factories in the area. The results of this survey are not yet avaialble in full detail.

INTERNATIONAL HELP FOR CHILDREN.—On request I have had the pleasure of assisting the Wellingborough Committee in carrying out the medical examination of children coming to Wellingborough for their Summer holidays. As these children are placed with families, in the interest of health of these families, it is my opinion that every effort should be made to see that they are fit and free from any infectious disease. Such steps are taken in Wellingborough.

SECTION G.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

There are 212 factories on the register. Twelve visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors and three written notices served. In addition to these inspections the Medical Officer visited factories in the area on a number of occasions. Some further details will be found in Section H, Table No. 10. There were 356 outworkers on the August list which is 116 less than the number on the list for the previous year. No complaints were received concerning factories where mechanised power is not used, with regard to cleanliness, overcrowding, ventilation and drainage of floors.

SECTION H.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1958

TABLE NO. 1.

CAUSES OF DEATH

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	1	1
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	1	1
3. Syphilitic disease	1	—	1
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	8	7	15
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	12	2	14
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	—	5	5
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	—	2	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	11	15	26
15. Leukæmia, aleukæmia	1	2	3
16. Diabetes	1	3	4
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	24	37	61
18. Coronary disease, angina	37	32	69
19. Hypertension with heart disease ..	4	6	10
20. Other heart diseases	39	42	81
21. Other circulatory diseases	7	6	13
22. Influenza	2	—	2
23. Pneumonia	7	7	14
24. Bronchitis	15	7	22
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	—	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	4	2	6
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa ..	2	—	2
28. Nephritis and neprosis	4	2	6
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	3	—	3
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	1	1	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	12	18	30
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	2
34. All other accidents	4	13	17
35. Suicide	1	2	3
36. Homicide and operations of war ..	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES	202	214	416

DEATHS FROM SELECTED CAUSES

TABLE NO. 2

Year	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Cancer		Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels		Bronchitis Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1946	2	.07	6	.21	66	2.38	149	5.37	25	.90
1947	1	.03	7	.24	53	1.88	173	6.14	24	.85
1948	1	.03	9	.31	50	1.77	166	5.87	35	1.23
1949	1	.03	7	.24	61	2.16	183	6.48	32	1.13
1950	—	—	7	.24	68	2.40	204	7.21	33	1.16
1951	1	.03	10	.35	54	1.90	133	4.69	35	1.23
1952	—	—	6	.21	53	1.87	199	7.04	28	.99
1953	1	.03	6	.21	58	2.03	229	8.02	30	1.05
1954	—	—	4	.13	56	1.95	200	6.97	34	1.18
1955	—	—	5	.17	45	1.56	193	6.70	21	.72
1956	—	—	3	.10	62	2.15	194	6.73	26	.90
1957	—	—	2	.06	68	2.33	191	6.56	30	1.03
1958	1	.03	1	.03	62	2.10	234	7.94	37	1.25

COMPARISON OF STILLBIRTHS, ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS AND MASCULINITY OF BIRTH

TABLE NO. 3

Year	Stillbirths per 1,000		Illegitimate births per 1,000 live births	Male births per 1,000 live female births
	Population of all ages	Total Births live and still		
1946	.54	29.29	62.37	1,004
1947	.53	12.98	65.72	1,022
1948	.46	13.63	49.40	1,000
1949	.21	22.93	41.66	1,111
1950	.42	12.34	40.38	1,136
1951	.56	25.04	60.53	1,096
1952	.21	22.93	34.56	1,333
1953	.17	37.29	35.00	1,285
1954	.34	27.71	39.90	1,206
1955	.38	26.63	44.77	1,138
1956	.24	16.00	40.09	972
1957	.24	14.92	45.45	1,100
1958	.47	16.40	57.97	1,215

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1958 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

TABLE NO. 4

Year	Estimated Population	Births		Deaths			
				Under 1 year		All ages	
		No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000
1946	27,740	497	17.91	14	28.16	345	12.43
1947	28,170	639	22.68	23	35.99	346	12.28
1948	28,240	506	17.91	15	29.64	335	11.86
1949	28,200	456	16.20	15	32.89	366	12.97
1950	28,290	421	14.88	15	35.62	381	13.46
1951	28,380	413	14.55	12	29.05	361	12.72
1952	28,250	434	15.36	10	23.04	334	11.82
1953	28,520	400	14.02	7	17.5	388	13.60
1954	28,670	426	14.85	10	23.47	349	12.10
1955	28,780	402	13.96	5	12.43	329	11.43
1956	28,810	424	14.71	9	21.22	346	12.00
1957	29,110	462	15.87	9	19.48	362	12.43
1958	29,440	483	16.40	7	14.49	416	14.13

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis) 1958.

TABLE NO. 5.

Disease	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-10	-15	-20	-35	-45	-65	65-	All Ages	Removed to Hospital	Deaths
Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	1	2	4	15	1	1	—	—	—	—	24	—	—
Pneumonia ..	4	2	2	—	1	5	—	—	4	—	8	6	32	1	—
Measles	1	1	4	4	2	5	9	5	—	—	—	—	31	4	—
Whooping Cough	7	11	13	13	23	55	3	—	—	—	—	—	125	1	—
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	9	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	12	14	20	19	30	80	13	6	13	1	9	7	224	6	—

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

(Other than Tuberculosis) 1958.

TABLE NO. 6

<i>Disease</i>	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever	—	5	3	—	1	5	4	—	—	—	4	2	24
Pneumonia	3	12	3	—	1	1	—	—	2	2	5	3	32
Measles	2	3	—	—	1	1	13	4	6	1	—	—	31
Whooping Cough	—	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	2	11	45	60	125
Erysipelas	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	1	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	9
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	6	23	12	4	5	7	17	4	10	15	55	66	224

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH
AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE

TABLE NO. 7.

<i>Age Periods</i>	<i>Measles</i>		<i>Whooping Cough</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
—6 months	—	—	1	1
—12 months	1	—	2	3
—18 months	—	1	3	3
—2 years	—	—	3	2
—2½ years	1	1	6	6
—3 years	1	1	1	—
—4 years	3	1	7	6
—5 years	1	1	15	8
—10 years	5	—	27	28
—15 years	9	—	3	—
15 years+	4	1	—	—
ALL AGES	25	6	68	57
TOTALS	31		125	

NEW CASES OF, AND DEATHS FROM, TUBERCULOSIS, 1958

TABLE NO. 8

<i>Age Periods</i>	<i>New Cases</i>				<i>Deaths</i>			
	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non- respiratory</i>		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non- respiratory</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Fe- male</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Fe- male</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Fe- male</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Fe- male</i>
— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—15	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—25	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
—35	3	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
—45	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
—55	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—65	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	9	15	1	1	—	1	—	1

CAUSES OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR

TABLE No. 9.

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>Age in weeks</i>					
	<i>-1</i>	<i>-2</i>	<i>-3</i>	<i>-4</i>	<i>5-52</i>	<i>Total</i>
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	1
Enteritis and Diarrhœa ..	—	—	—	1	—	1
Congenital Malformations	—	—	—	1	—	1
Premature Birth	1	—	—	—	—	1
Injury at Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asphyxia and Atelectasis	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Debility	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmolytic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	1	—	—	—	1	2
TOTALS	4	—	—	2	1	7

TABLE NO. 10.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937 and 1948
for the year 1958.

PART I. OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written notices</i>	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	21	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	176	7	3	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	15	3	—	—
TOTAL	212	12	3	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	3	2	—	4	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	3	2	—	4	—

TABLE NO. 10—continued.

PART VIII. OF THE ACT—OUTWORK

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>Section 110</i>			<i>Section 111</i>		
	<i>No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i>	<i>No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists</i>	<i>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Prosecutions</i>
Wearing apparel—						
Making, etc.	274	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning & Washing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains & Furniture hangings	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture & Upholstery	2	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of Buttons, etc.	73	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	7	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	356	—	—	—	—	—

WELLINGBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

CHIEF
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1958

A. J. STROUD, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector's Department

STAFF

Chief Public Health Inspector :

A. J. STROUD, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.*

Also Authorised Officer under the Shops,
Petroleum, Theatres and Cinematograph Acts.

Additional Public Health Inspector :

D. B. HOPKINS, M.A.P.H.I.*

Clerk and Chief Public Health Inspector's Secretary :

MISS J. M. JOHNSON (Resigned 10.2.58)

MISS H. TAMM (Appointed 10.3.58)

Rodent Operative and Manual Assistant :

L. RICHARDSON

2nd Manual Assistant :

VACANT

* Certified Meat and Food Inspector, The Royal Society of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1958.

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of Wellingborough :

MR. CHAIRMAN, MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting for your information and consideration my Twelfth Annual Report for the year 1958. This is set out on the lines of previous years, and gives statistical data and other information regarding the department's work in the field of environmental hygiene.

The work throughout the year was largely routine in character, there being no section in which outstanding progress was made. The overall number of inspections of premises while similar to former years, was regrettably much lower than is considered necessary for a town of this size and character, and, due largely to day-to-day commitments, it was again found impracticable to undertake a programme of systematic inspection which I consider to be long overdue, especially as regards housing, food premises and factories.

The section on housing indicates the progress made under the five-year slum clearance programme. A number of cleared sites offer scope for housing re-development, particularly in the provision of smaller units of accommodation for the elderly. The pattern now emerging in Finedon already shows the value of re-developing sites in this way.

The supervision of food supplies occupies a considerable part of the report. It will be noted that meat inspection increased by 15%, the total throughput of the slaughterhouses being nearly 20,000 animals. The carrying out of 100% inspection involved much of the work being done outside normal hours of duty. This, however, is unavoidable at the present in view of the varying hours of slaughter and the limited restriction on the movement of carcasses imposed by the Meat Regulations.

The Clean Air Act, 1956, came into full operation during the year and has now brought the national clean air policy to the forefront.

To-day the environmental public health service is very embracing in character. Legislation has considerably widened its scope and the duties of public health inspectors during the post-war years. Ideas and standards have changed, and in order to keep abreast of modern trends and developments and secure effective administration, more practical attention than is at present possible needs to be devoted to the various sections of the work.

I again tender my thanks to Mr. Hopkins, my additional inspector, for his loyal assistance throughout the year and to the other chief officers and their staffs for help and advice.

In conclusion I wish to record my appreciation of the consideration and support given me by the Chairman and Members of the Health and General Purposes Committee during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

ALEC J. STROUD, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Council Offices,
Swanspool,
Wellingborough.
August, 1959.

TABLE A.
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Complaints received	241
Informal Notices served	19
Statutory Notices served	7
Written Communications received	1,591
Written Communications dispatched	1,067

TABLE B.
SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

(a) *General Public Health Work :*

Water Supply	2
Drainage and Sewerage	313
Closet Accommodation	8
Refuse—Storage, collection and disposal	2
Common yards and passages	4
Moveable Dwellings	15
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	6
Rivers Pollution	6
Offensive Trades	1
Air Pollution and Smoke Abatement	50
Infectious Disease, Disinfection, etc.	52
Keeping of Animals	9
Offensive Accumulations	20
Vermin and Insect Pests—Investigations	18
Schools	—

(b) *Housing :*

Inspection of Dwelling Houses. (Public Health, Housing and Rent Acts)	555
---	-----

(c) *Shops Act, 1950 :*

Sanitary Conditions	12
-----------------------------	----

(d) *Factories Act, 1937 :*

Inspection of Factories, Workplaces and Outworkers' premises	12
--	----

(e) *Food Inspection and Control :*

Meat Inspection at Slaughterhouses	1,104
Other Food Inspection	94

Hygiene of Food Premises :

Food Shops	40
Slaughterhouses	12
Market Stalls and Street Food Vendors	10
Food Manufacturing Premises	20
Catering Establishments and Licensed premises	10
Ice Cream Premises	2
Dairies, Milk Shops and Milk Distribution	6
Food Handling and Distribution	18

Sampling :

Milk, Milk Containers, Ice Cream and Other Foods	54
--	----

(f) *Other Visits :*

Pet Animals Act	3
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act	1
Rodent Infestation Control (including visits by rodent operative)	1,221
Shops Act—Closing Hours, Sunday Trading, Employment of Young Persons, etc.	23
Nuisances—Unclassified	50
Petroleum Acts	25
Theatres and Cinematograph Acts	6
Interviews	61

(g) *Miscellaneous Visits* 104

TOTAL VISITS AND INSPECTIONS 3,949

TABLE C.

IMPROVEMENTS MADE AND DEFECTS REMEDIED
FOLLOWING SERVICE OF NOTICE

General :

Roofs repaired or renewed	14
Chimney stacks repaired or rebuilt	12
Walls (External) repointed, rendered, etc.	22
E.G.'s and R.W.P.'s cleansed, repaired or renewed ..	7
Walls (Internal) repaired	7
Ceilings repaired or renewed	1
Floors repaired or renewed	3
Stairs repaired	2
Windows, etc., repaired or renewed	8
Firegrates and stoves repaired or renewed	2
Sinks provided or renewed	3
Dampness remedied	4
Boundary Walls repaired or rebuilt	2
Doors, etc., repaired or renewed	1
Washing facilities provided to food premises	1
Food preparing premises cleansed or repaired	1
Food stores provided or improved	1

Drainage :

Drains constructed or re-constructed	1
Drains repaired	2
Gullies provided or renewed	1

Sanitary Conveniences :

Conveniences repaired, reconstructed or improved ..	1
Light and ventilation improved	1
Sanitary conveniences cleansed or limewashed	2
Defective sanitary conveniences abolished	1
Pedestal washdown W.C. basins fixed	5
Flushing apparatus provided	4

Miscellaneous :

Accumulations removed	2
-------------------------------	---

SERVICE OF NOTICES

Number outstanding 31st December, 1957	16
Informal Notices to execute work or abate nuisances ..	19
<i>Statutory Notices—</i>	
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 24—Maintenance of certain lengths of public sewer	6
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93—Statutory Nuisances	1
	—
	7
	—
	42
	—
Number Complied with or Cancelled	34
Number outstanding 31st December, 1958	8
<i>Legal Proceedings—</i>	
No legal proceedings were instituted during the year.	

HOUSING

Forty-one unfit houses were included in eight clearance areas, under the third phase of the five-year slum clearance programme.

Clearance Orders were made in respect of the following twenty-seven houses, and were awaiting confirmation at the end of the year :—

- | | |
|--|----------|
| (i) <i>Gold Street and Clays Yard Clearance Area</i> | |
| 1, 3, 5, and 7 Gold Street and 1 Clays Yard | 5 houses |
| (ii) <i>Broad Green and Watts Buildings Clearance Area</i> | |
| 33, 34, 35, and 36 Broad Green, 1 Watts
Buildings | 5 houses |
| (iii) <i>Jacksons Lane (No. 6) Clearance Area</i> | |
| 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 Jacksons Lane .. | 5 houses |
| (iv) <i>Buckwell End and Short Lane Clearance Area</i> | |
| 21 Buckwell End, 1, 2, and 3 Short Lane | 4 houses |
| (v) <i>Broad Green (No. 3) Clearance Area</i> | |
| 51, 52, 53, 54, and 55 Broad Green .. | 5 houses |
| (vi) <i>Broad Green (No. 4) Clearance Area</i> | |
| 57, 58, and 59 Broad Green | 3 houses |

Additional Phase.

Twenty-three demolition orders and fourteen closing orders were made under Sections 16 to 18 of the Housing Act, 1957, in respect of individual unfit houses in Finedon.

Compensation :

During the year the following payments were made in respect of houses vacated as the result of clearance orders :—

- (a) Compensation to owner/occupiers under the Slum Clearance (Compensation) Act, 1956 — two payments amounting to £413 7s. 0d.
- (b) No payments were made under Section 60 of the Housing Act, 1957, in respect of well maintained property.

Rehousing :

During the year 67 families (172 persons) displaced from clearance areas, and houses subject to demolition and closing orders were re-housed by the Housing Committee. They were :—

Wellingborough	..	..	30 families	—	94 persons
Finedon	..	..	37 families	—	78 persons

Rent Act, 1957 :

During the year applications for certificates of disrepair were received and dealt with as follows :—

Application for certificates received	..	..	..	22
Decisions to issue certificates	..	..	..	28
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	..	..	..	21
(b) in respect of all defects	..	..	..	7
Decisions not to issue certificates	..	..	..	—
Undertakings given by landlords to remedy defects	..	..	..	14
(a) undertakings accepted	..	..	..	14
(b) undertakings refused	..	..	..	—
Certificates of Disrepair issued	..	..	..	19
Certificates of Disrepair cancelled by local authority	..	..	..	5

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1958.

Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Houses

(i) Houses inspected for housing defects	..	..	..	..	191
Number of inspections made	..	..	..	..	271
(ii) <i>Clearance Areas :</i>					
Number of houses demolished	..	..	..	..	33
Number of persons displaced	..	..	..	..	138
Number of families displaced	..	..	..	..	54
(iii) <i>Remedy of Defects :</i>					
Unfit houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied as a result of informal action under the Housing or Public Health Acts	..	..	..	..	15
(iv) <i>Proceedings under Public Health Acts, 1936 :</i>					
(a) Houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	..	..	..	..	—
(b) Houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :					
(i) by owners	..	..	..	..	—
(ii) by local authority	..	..	..	..	—
(v) <i>Proceedings under Housing Act, 1957 :</i>					
(a) <i>Section 9.</i>					
(i) Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	..	..	..	..	—
(ii) Houses rendered fit after service of notices :					
(a) by owners	..	..	..	..	—
(b) by local authority	..	..	..	..	3

(b) *Sections 16 to 18.*

Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	23
Houses Demolished	—
Houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	14

Closing Orders :—

Parts of buildings (Section 18)	4
Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking under Section 16 (4)	2
Number of persons displaced	53
Number of families displaced	25

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The general position relating to dust emission from the Wellingborough Iron Works remained fairly stable during the year. Only one of the furnaces however was in use, which fact undoubtedly accounted for the reduction in recorded dust deposits compared with previous years. The company notified the occurrence of nine furnace slips. These are due to abnormal factors in the operation of the blast furnace. They invariably result in the sudden and heavy emission of undedusted gas for short periods, which can cause considerable nuisance to the neighbouring residential district.

Two lead peroxide instruments for estimating the relative concentration of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere were operated from the same sites as in 1957. Sulphur is an impurity largely arising from the burning of raw bituminous coal, and variations as between summer and winter periods may therefore be expected, particularly in residential areas. It will be noted from Table F that similar results were obtained at St. Andrew's Crescent, which is in a fully residential district, as at Broad Green which represents a semi-industrial area. They compare favourably with those for previous years.

The Council were represented on the Standing Conference of local authorities and other bodies, participating in the measurement of atmospheric pollution by the Chairman of the Health Committee and the Chief Public Health Inspector. Two meetings were attended.

The Clean Air Act, 1956.

The remaining provisions of the Act came into force on 1st June, 1958. They include—the prohibition of dark smoke from chimneys; measures for dealing with grit and dust from furnaces; abatement of smoke nuisances; and the application of the Act to railway engines and ships. An explanatory circular setting out the principle provisions of the Act was sent to all industrial premises having boiler plant or furnaces.

Informal action was taken regarding smoke nuisances from the boiler plant of three factories. One case was the subject of special report to the Health Committee, and steps were taken with the advice of the N.I.F.E.S. to secure improvement in boiler operation and efficiency.

Deposited Matter (tons per square mile per month)

January — December, 1958.

TABLE D.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Hillside Road</i>	<i>Finedon Road Cooling Tower</i>	<i>Highfield Hospital</i>	<i>Council Depot</i>
January	14.03	25.55	6.47	8.37
February	11.96	24.36	8.81	12.60
March	16.99	7.17	8.76	13.16
April	26.15	11.75	10.23	12.40
May	18.40	40.02	10.61	10.16
June	27.42	34.26	16.07	12.47
July	21.36	—*	14.25	11.76
August	15.92	32.36	9.35	7.17
September	14.49	13.4	9.38	8.21
October	6.78	13.76	4.85	7.42
November	8.41	9.04	6.51	7.60
December	10.19	13.10	7.23	8.49
Average per month	16.00	20.43	9.37	9.98

* No result due to damaged gauge.

Meteorological Data

Table showing monthly rainfall and wind directions

TABLE E.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Rainfall (Highfield Hospital) Ins.</i>	<i>Recorded wind directions shown in percentages</i>							
		<i>N.</i>	<i>N.E.</i>	<i>E.</i>	<i>S.E.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>S.W.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>N.W.</i>
Jan.	2.12	13.2	1.9	3.8	1.9	15.1	22.6	22.6	18.9
Feb.	2.49	14.9	4.2	—	12.8	6.4	29.8	12.8	19.1
March	1.40	9.2	22.2	16.7	9.3	13.0	13.0	9.2	7.4
April	0.79	29.4	31.4	7.8	—	—	11.8	7.8	11.8
May	2.76	9.6	—	3.8	3.8	7.7	46.2	23.1	5.8
June	5.33	10.0	16.0	6.0	4.0	8.0	38.0	10.0	8.0
July	2.44	15.4	9.6	1.9	3.9	1.9	30.8	25.0	11.5
Aug.	2.69	2.0	4.0	—	6.0	22.0	36.0	16.0	14.0
Sept.	2.08	13.5	7.7	17.3	15.4	3.8	28.8	7.7	5.8
Oct.	1.96	22.7	—	—	—	11.3	30.2	22.6	13.2
Nov.	1.66	22.0	16.0	14.0	—	12.0	20.0	8.0	8.0
Dec.	2.32	21.3	17.0	4.2	2.1	12.8	14.9	14.9	12.8

Estimation of Sulphur by Lead Peroxide Method

January — December, 1958.

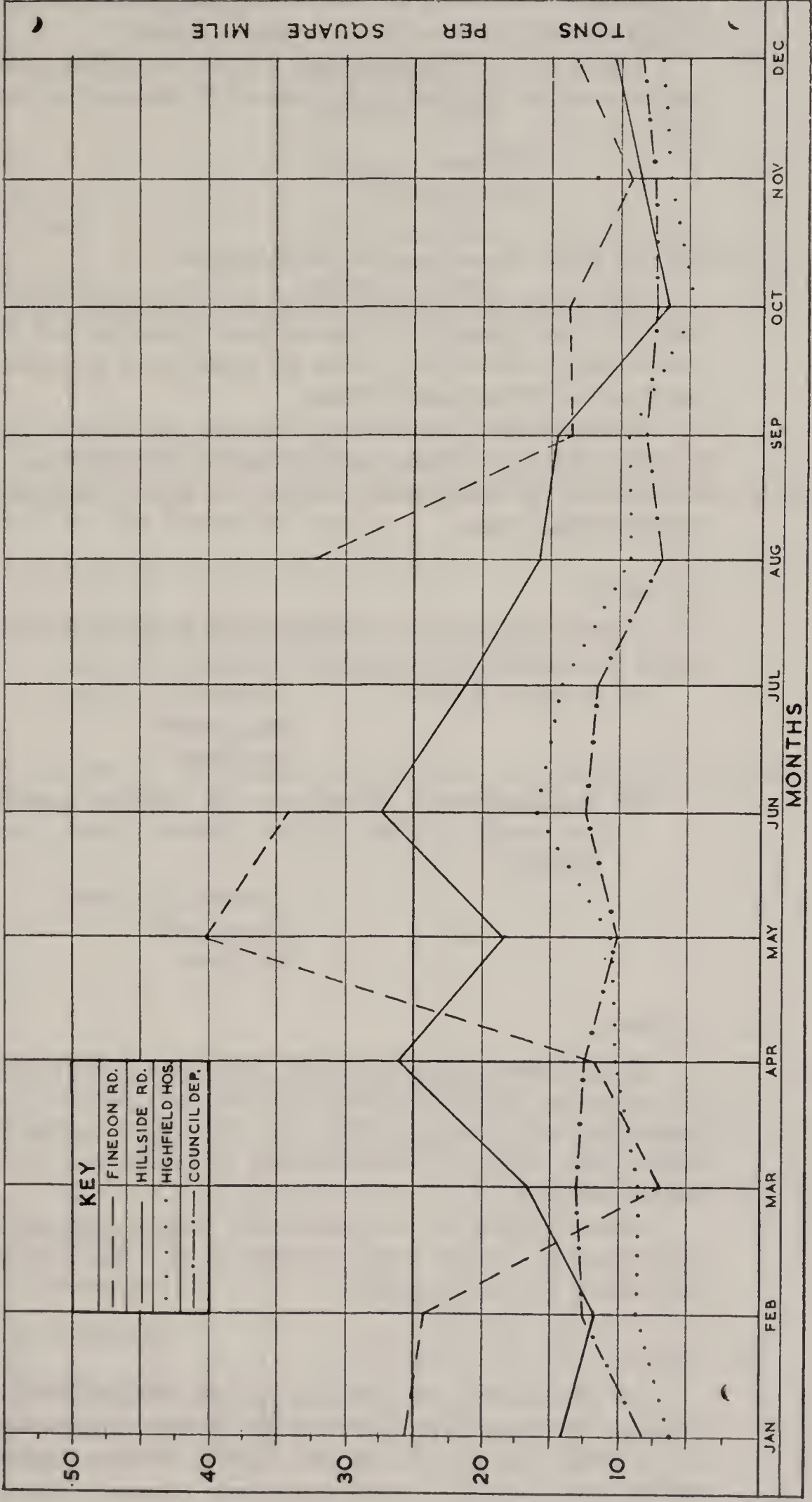
TABLE F.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Weight of SO₂ collected mg/100 sq. cm/day</i>	
	<i>Broad Green</i>	<i>St. Andrew's Crescent</i>
January	1.54	1.79
February	1.30	1.31
March	1.31	1.28
April	0.68	0.80
May	0.58	0.63
June	0.72	0.76
July	0.50	0.55
August	0.50	0.63
September	0.72	0.95
October	1.10	1.41
November	1.24	1.61
December	1.62	1.94

WELLINGBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT

AIR POLLUTION 1958

MEASUREMENTS BY STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES SHOWING TOTAL DEPOSITED MATTER IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE



INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD MILK AND DAIRIES :

(a) *Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 to 1954.*

These regulations require dairies and milk distributors to be registered by the local authority and control the clean handling and distribution of milk within the urban district.

There was no change in the number of dairies (other than dairy farms) and of distributors registered at the end of the year. They were :—

Dairies	..	..	..	..	4
Distributors	..	..	..	..	25

(b) *Sale of Milk under Special Designations.*

The urban district is included in a “specified area” by an Order made by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in 1957, and under which all milk sold by retail must be either Pasteurised, Sterilised or Tuberculin Tested.

There is one pasteurising dairy in the district with a modern H.T.S.T. plant processing approximately 4,000 gallons of milk daily. In addition to the urban district the dairy supplies most of the neighbouring areas.

Licensing.

Thirty-eight licences were granted authorising the sale of milk under the following prescribed designations, viz.

(i) <i>Dealer's Licences</i> — “Tuberculin Tested”	..	10
‘Pasteurised’	.. ..	11
‘Sterilised’	.. ..	14

(ii) *Supplementary Licences* — in relation to milk sold by retail in the Urban District from premises outside

“Tuberculin Tested”	..	1
‘Pasteurised’	.. ..	1
‘Sterilised’	.. ..	1

(c) *Sampling.*

Seventy-nine samples of raw, and treated milk were submitted for testing to the Public Health Laboratory Service, Northampton. Particulars are given in Table G. 71% of all samples tested were satisfactory, 91% of those relating to designated milk passed the prescribed tests.

Cases relating to two producers, whose milk gave repeatedly unsatisfactory results were referred to the Agricultural Executive Committee for investigation.

(d) *Testing of Washed Bottles.*

For the purpose of checking the efficiency of mechanical bottle washing processes thirty-three washed bottle samples were submitted for testing for sterility at the Public Health Laboratory. The results were :—

Satisfactory	32 (mean bottle count of less than 600)
Fairly Satisfactory	1 (mean bottle count 600–2,000).

TABLE G.

Class of Milk	No. of Samples Tested	Tests	No. of Samples	
			Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	12	Phosphatase	12	—
		Methylene Blue	12	—
Sterilised	—	Turbidity	—	—
Tuberculin Tested	21	Methylene Blue	18	3
Raw Undesignated	46	Methylene Blue	26	20

ICE CREAM :

The number of ice-cream premises registered under S.16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, at 31st December was :—

- (a) For Manufacture, Storage and Sale 2
- (b) For Storage and Sale only 118

Sampling.

Seventeen samples of ice-cream and water ices were tested by the Public Health Laboratory Service. The results are shown in Table H.

TABLE H.

Class of Mix	Type of Sample	No. of Samples	Laboratory Report			
			Gd. I.	Gd. II.	Gd. III.	Gd. IV.
Pasteurised	Pre-wrapped	11	11	—	—	—
Pasteurised	Unwrapped	2	1	—	—	1
Cold Mix	Pre-wrapped	—	—	—	—	—
Cold Mix	Unwrapped	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS		13	12	—	—	1
Ice Lollies (Water Ices)		4	All Satisfactory. B. Coli absent in 1/10 ml., 1 ml., and 10 ml.			

SLAUGHTERHOUSES :

The number of slaughterhouses licensed during the year was eight although only six of these were regularly used. The existing slaughtering facilities for the urban district are for the most part very unsatisfactory being old and out-of-date. The smaller slaughterhouses belonging to retail butchers are inadequate for dealing with their present throughput and at times become very overcrowded. The general position will, however, be reviewed during the next twelve months under the Government's new slaughterhouse measures.

The total number of animals slaughtered was 19,260, an increase of 15% over the figure for 1957, and 20% over 1956.

MEAT INSPECTION :

Routine post-mortem inspection of all animals was again achieved, 1,104 visits being made to slaughterhouses for the purpose. Particulars of the meat and offal condemned as unfit for human consumption are given in Tables I, J and K.

The incidence of tuberculosis in adult cattle and pigs was 6.0% and 2.2% respectively, similar to 1957.

Seven cases of *Cysticercus Bovis* were detected in adult cattle and were dealt with in accordance with recommended practice.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1933 TO 1954.

These Acts require the humane slaughter of all animals in slaughterhouses by the use of approved mechanically operated instruments, or electrical apparatus, and only by persons who are licensed for the purpose by the local authority. During the year 27 licences were granted.

TABLE I.

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED
IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>			<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Bulls</i>	<i>Steers</i>	<i>Heifers</i>					
Number killed ..	—	157	174	19	4	2,709	16,197	19,260
Number inspected	—	157	174	19	4	2,709	16,197	19,260
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>								
Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	11	8	2	—	12	514	547
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	—	7.0	4.6	10.5	—	0.4	3.2	2.9
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>								
Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	4	14	2	—	—	358	378
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	—	2.5	8.6	10.5	—	—	2.2	2.0
<i>Cysticercosis</i>								
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	7
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Generalized and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE J.

CARCASES CONDEMNED AS TOTALLY UNFIT

<i>Diseases</i>	<i>Bulls</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Steers</i>	<i>Heifers</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Emaciation—							
Pathological	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Moribund	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pyæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Septicæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Osteomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Oedema	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Septic Wounds and Injuries	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis— Generalized	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
TOTAL 	—	—	—	—	1	—	10

TABLE K.

TOTAL WEIGHTS OF MEAT AND ORGANS CONDEMNED

	<i>Tuberculosis</i>				<i>Other Diseases</i>			
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Carcase Meat	1	11	—	24	—	17	1	7
Organs and Viscera	—	11	1	7	—	16	2	17
TOTAL 	2	2	2	3	1	13	3	24

Total Weight Condemned — 3 Tons 16 cwts. 1 qr. 27 lbs.

CYSTICERCUS BOVIS

Number of Animals Infested	7
Sites—External Masseter Muscles	1
Internal Masseter Muscles	—
Heart Musculature	5
Other Sites	1

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 :

(a) *Food Unfit for Human Consumption.*

The quantity of tinned and other food rejected as unfit for human consumption is given in Table L. 94 visits were made to shops and other premises for the purpose and 187 certificates of condemnation issued. In almost every case the examination of goods was carried out at the request of food traders who require to have official certificates to enable them to obtain credit for the goods from their wholesalers, or to balance their stocks.

(b) Three special cases relating to the sale of food infected by mould were investigated following complaint by the purchasers and the following action taken :—

- (i) Sausage Rolls) Considered by Health Committee. Vendors
- (ii) Cream Puff) interviewed and warnings given.
- (iii) Wrapped Fruit Cake—Written warning to vendor.

(c) *Compositional Quality of Food and Drugs.*

This aspect is the responsibility of the County Council as food and drugs authority for the urban district. The district council also have permissive powers to take samples for analysis, but these are not exercised as a matter of routine. Where suspicion as to compositional quality arises, the matter is referred to the chief food and drugs inspector.

The following extract from the report of the chief food and drugs inspector (A. E. Waller, Esq.), giving particulars of samples procured in the urban district has been supplied by the county council.

" Milk	82	<i>Brought forward</i> ..	103
Butter	2	Soft Drinks	3
Margarine	3	Ice Cream	1
Honey	1	Meat Soup	1
Malt Vinegar ..	1	Salad Cream	1
Tea	1	Jelly	1
Sausages	2	Whisky	2
Corned Beef	1	Puff Pastry	1
Ferguzade	1	Lactic Cheese	1
Potted Salmon ..	2	Apricots	1
Jams and Marmalade ..	2	Tinned Meats	4
Liquid Paraffin ..	1	Beer	1
Cornish Pastie	1	Rice Pudding	1
Canned Fruits	3	Parsley & Thyme Stuffing	1
		Potatoes	2
<i>Carried forward</i> ..	103		124

Remarks.

All the samples of milk were genuine, a particularly satisfactory report in view of the number of samples taken.

Two of the miscellaneous samples, one a soft drink and the other a tin of steak and kidney, were found to be not properly labelled. In each case the matter was taken up with the manufacturer.

All the remaining samples were satisfactory in every respect."

Preserved Foods.

The number of premises registered under Section 16 for the preparation of sausages, preserved food, etc., was 36.

FOOD PREMISES :

There are some 320 food premises of all classes in the urban district, but only 72 were inspected under the Food Hygiene Regulations during 1958. With the continuing pressure of day-to-day administrative and outside duties, it has unfortunately been impracticable to undertake any programme of systematic inspection. Most of the inspections were carried out in conjunction with visits for other specific purposes.

While all sections of the food trade have been made aware of the regulations, and although improvements in conditions continue to be affected from time to time, the need for systematic inspection is of the utmost importance if the present statutory provisions are to be effectively administered. To achieve this it is considered all food premises should be inspected at least once a year. There is no doubt, therefore, much more attention needs to be given to this important branch of environmental hygiene.

Contraventions.

During the year three written warnings were given for offences relating to smoking while handling open food. Legal proceedings were instituted against one person, who had previously been convicted of a similar offence, viz.

A Stall Holder :— for cigarette smoking while handling fruit—fined £5.

PARTICULARS OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS EXAMINED AND REJECTED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

TABLE L.

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Weight lbs.</i>	<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Weight lbs.</i>
<i>Tinned Goods :</i>		<i>General Items :</i>	
Chicken	5	Fish (Wet)	100
Fish	16	Kidneys (frozen)	8
Fruit	196	Meat	110
Fruit Juices	2	Meat (Chilled)	86
Ham	69		
Jams and Preserves	15		
Meat (various)	1,588		
Milk (evaporated)	2		
Soups	3		
Vegetables	40		

Total Weight — 1 Ton 0 cwt. 0 qrs. 0 lbs.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

301 visits were made in connection with the inspection and supervision of new and existing drainage, and 88 tests were applied, 90 cases of obstructed sewers and drains were dealt with.

Cesspools, etc.

Cesspools and septic tanks were emptied on request on 72 occasions under standing arrangements with Rushden U.D.C., the work being carried out on a rechargeable basis.

The charges and total cost for the year were as follows :—

Nest Lane—Standard Charge (25/– w.e.f. 1.4.1958).

Other Property—At Cost.

TABLE M.

<i>Number Emptied</i>	<i>Hiring Charges</i>	<i>Recharged</i>	<i>% Cost borne by Council</i>
Nest Lane 51	£88 7s. 6d.	£54 7s. 6d.	38.5%
Other Property .. 21	£56 19s. 6d.	£56 19s. 6d.	—
TOTAL 72	£145 7s. 0d.	£111 7s. 0d.	23.4%

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Four small sites were occupied as winter quarters by travelling showmen during the year. These are not subject to licensing control, but periodical inspections were made to ensure the maintenance of satisfactory conditions.

Five licences were granted under the Public Health Act, 1936, authorising the stationing and occupation of six caravans on three isolated sites in the town's central area. These have been in use for a few years and have now become semi-permanent residential sites. Their continued use should undoubtedly be reviewed.

Action was taken in two instances following the unlawful occupation of caravans for longer than the statutory period.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION

Twenty-nine visits were made in connection with the investigation of cases of notifiable infectious diseases :

No. of houses or parts of houses disinfected—

(a) following infectious disease 30

(b) on special request (other causes) 3

No. of articles disinfected 107

No. of articles destroyed 12

The steam disinfection of articles of bedding and clothing are dealt with by Rushden U.D.C. when necessary.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Premises registered for the use of filling materials 1

Premises licensed for (a) Manufacture of rag flock Nil

(b) Storage only 1

Standards for the cleanliness of filling materials are prescribed by Regulation, but no samples were taken for testing during the year.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Five licences for the keeping of pet shops were granted during the year. Conditions were satisfactory.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The total number of registered factories and other premises in the urban district at the end of the year was 212. These included :—

Factories with mechanical power	..	..	176
Factories without mechanical power	..	..	21
Other registrable works	..	..	15

Twelve inspections were made during the year and three written notices served requiring the remedy of defects relating to sanitary conveniences. Four notifications of defects were referred by the factory inspector.

Homework.

Half-yearly lists were received from 34 employers and 5 other authorities notifying the employment of 302 outworkers on specified classes of work in the urban district (August list). Particulars relating to 106 outworkers were also notified to 10 other local authorities.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Rodent Control.

There was very little change in the number of complaints received and infestations found during the year compared with 1957. On the whole, the general level of infestation in the urban district has been kept reasonably low. Regular attention was given to potential sources of infestation including the Council's refuse tips and sewage farms and no major infestation was reported or found.

The sewers of Wellingborough and Finedon were treated twice during the year in accordance with the Ministry's requirements. This is always regarded as an important and necessary part of the work, as destruction of rats in sewers materially affects surface infestation which would otherwise arise through defective drainage systems.

The services of the rodent operator were given to Raunds and Irthlingborough under standing arrangements. A total of sixty-three visits were made to these authorities.

The following data gives details of the work carried out :—

(a) *Surface Infestations.*

(a) Properties Inspected :

(i) As a result of notification	..	..	96
(ii) Routine visit or survey	..	..	223
			—
			319

(b) Infestations found :

(i) Rats—Major	..	..	..	..	—
(ii) Rats—Minor	..	..	..	..	100
(iii) Mice only	..	..	..	..	21
					—
					121

(c) Infested Properties treated by Local Authority :

(i) Private Dwellings	..	..	..	83
(ii) Business and Industrial Premises (including those under servicing agreements)				40
(iii) Agricultural Properties	..	..	..	4
(iv) Local Authority Properties		24
				—
				151

(d) Total visits made by Rodent Operative	..				1,175
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Annual Servicing Agreements.

Number in force	11
Total Value	£139

(b) Sewer Maintenance.

TABLE N.

Treatment	Wellingboro'	Finedon
First—(March, 1958)		
Number of manholes, etc., baited	93	59
Number showing infestation (bait take)	61 (66%)	14 (24%)
Second—(October/November, 1958)		
Number of manholes, etc., baited	98	56
Number showing infestation (bait take)	48 (49%)	31 (55%)

VERMINOUS DISINFESTATION

Seventeen cases of infestation were notified and dealt with during the year, including :—

Ants	..	..	4	Fleas	..	..	5
Beetles	..	..	2	Mosquitoes	..	..	1
Bugs	..	..	2	Wasps	..	..	1
Cockroaches	..	..	1	Other cases	..	..	1

